

# SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 68.

SACRAMENTO, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 11,690

## ANOTHER OFFERING IN RIBBONS TO-DAY.

A great variety in a large show-case. Keep them moving. Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9 and 12. Satin and Gros-grain and Moire, plain and picot edge. Regular price for these Ribbons, 15 and 25 cents per yard. We have marked the lot at 5 cents a yard.

We are fully prepared to furnish you with every grade in

## Men's Suits, Pants and Overcoats

For the coming cold weather. Our stock excels in varieties and good values. We claim to have the best fitting goods that come to this city. The advantage in trading with us is: You can select a suit or an overcoat at any price you wish.

Good Business Suit in Cassimere.....\$5 to \$10  
Extra Qualities in Business Suits.....\$10 to \$20  
Cutaway Dress Suits.....\$15 to \$25  
Extra fine Black Diagonal Worsted Suits in Sacks and Frocks.....\$17 to \$25

## OVERCOATS.

Our stock in Overcoats is very large in medium, light and heavy grades. We have some most excellent values to show you.

Brown Chinchillas.....\$5  
Navy Blue Chinchillas.....\$6  
Heavy Cassimere Brown.....\$5 50  
Extra quality Cassimere Brown.....\$9  
Extra quality Blue Chinchillas.....\$10  
Cloth and Chinchilla Ulsters.....\$8 to \$12  
Fur Trimmed Ulsters.....\$25  
Astrakan Ulsters.....\$25  
Extra heavy Chinchillas.....\$14  
Brown Beavers.....\$12  
Blue Beaver, satin-lined.....\$17 50  
Drab Beavers.....\$17  
SILK-faced Medium Weights in dark and light colors.....\$10 to \$20

## RED HOUSE.

Nos. 714 and 716 J Street.

424, 714 and 715 OAK AVENUE. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

WE ARE OFFERING AN ALL-WOOL IMPORTED

## CASHMERE.

40 inches wide, at 45 Cents a Yard.

We have same in all shades. It is equal to 75-cent grades sold elsewhere.

## SHOES.

Ladies' American Kid Button Shoes.....\$1 50  
Ladies' genuine Curacao Kid, button Shoes; every pair warranted; the best wear.....\$2 50  
Our line of Ladies' genuine French Kid button Shoes at \$2 50 are wonderful value.

Ladies' extra fine French Kid Button Shoes.....\$5, \$6 50

## Our Men's Shoes

Keep going very fast. WHY IS IT? Must there not be something better in our VALUES than can be found elsewhere?

## FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE.

M. S. ELLIUS, Proprietor,  
922 and 924 J street (opposite the Plaza).

## Nicoll, THE Tailor

Lowest Prices! Latest Styles!  
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.  
420 J Street.

## Foreign and Domestic Woolens

FOR THE SEASON OF 1888. SAMPLES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, SENT FREE.

## PANTS (ORDERS), FROM \$5. SUITS (ORDERS), FROM \$20.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,  
420 J STREET. Branch of 816 Market Street, San Francisco.

## Branches for the Coast:

LOS ANGELES.....68 North Main street  
SAN DIEGO.....655 Fifth street  
PORTLAND.....126 First street

FREE TO ALL!

## GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO., NO. 617 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

Are Giving Away Extra Double Presents With their DELICIOUS

## TEAS \* AND \* COFFEES!

Give us a call and judge for yourself. See our stock of handsome presents. Our goods are the choicest. Our prices are the lowest.

## GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO., 617 J. ST. (between Sixth and seventh), SACRAMENTO.

## BLANKETS!

A  
N  
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## Comforters\* HARRISON!

THIS COLD SNAP naturally reminds people of the things that are indispensable. To these things belong

## Comforters\*

A  
N  
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## BLANKETS!

WE PLACE ON SALE

TO-DAY!

100 PAIRS

OF OUR—

## SALT RIVER

## Blankets!

PURE WHITE, FULL SIZE,

FOR \$5 75.

THERE WILL BE A LARGE

demand for these in a few days, and you had better supply yourself at once.

ALSO, 100 PAIRS

OF OUR—

## ALASKA

## BLANKETS

PURE WHITE and EXTRA HEAVY,

For \$6 75.

THIS IS A SPLENDID

thing for those who intend to spend the winter in the Arctic.

WE HAVE OVER FORTY

DIFFERENT LINES OF BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS, FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST GRADES.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 7th.—The Republican

Party in Illinois will probably be from 15,

to 20,000. Harrison, generally, gains over

Baldwin's vote, and the new Governor, a

larger vote than Cleveland.

CHICAGO.—The Associated Press has just

printed its count on the Illinois gubernatorial

vote, and they say that Fifer elected by 7,000

majority.

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every Congressman but one to sweeping majorities.

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1888

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

**SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.**  
This paper is for sale at the following places: Joseph L. Lewis, No. 10 Market Street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the Principal Newsstands and Hotels, and the principal Ferry.

For a full list of salient air trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

## THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

At this writing it appears to admit of no doubt that the people of the United States have determined that the Republican party shall be returned to the seat of authority. Assuming this judgment to have been arrived at, and believing that it has, it is fitting to look at General Garrison in the new attitude he assumes by reason of his election.

As we said repeatedly during the late campaign, we believe that the cleanliness of his life, his high character as a citizen, and the calmness and wisdom of his uttered thoughts, his personal courage and his fine sense of justice, guaranteed an Administration of party claims and advantages. The new Congress will have cast upon it the responsibility of admitting or refusing these Territories upon purely economic grounds and upon the justice of the claims presented. We are confident that when the Fifty-first Congress is assembled, the Territories that are clearly qualified to become States, will not be kept knocking at the door, no matter what their political complexion.

If the question—which appears to us to be very near certainties—prove true, and the Republican party is again intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the nation, the party will be put upon trial, as it has not been since the days of 1861 and 1864.

The people of the United States who interpret the constitutional guarantees of a republican form of government to mean something more than formality, will expect the Administration to use its powers and direct its influence, as to secure to every man in the land, North or South, the right to cast his ballot without fear, let or hindrance, and to have his vote honestly counted. A republican form of government is not assured to the people of any State, where any of its citizens are persistently deprived of the right to express themselves unrestrainedly at the ballot-box. The State violates its compact with the Federal Union of States, to give a republican form of government to the people within its own bounds, so long as it convives at, condones or affirmatively aids repression of the votes of free citizens. That in many of the Southern States the vote cast is not representative of the mass of the people is a fact, and that it is due to the most outrageous intimidation of, interference with and repression of the voting right of the freedmen, is a matter too notorious to be even a debatable question.

The Republican party will be looked to, also, to restore crippled civil service reform to its former estate and to advance and uplift it to the plane it should occupy. Upon this very question of the reform of the civil service the incumbent of the Presidential office has been criticized most severely for his lack of firmness and adhesion to voluntary pledges he made. The reform of the civil service is a question that by a very large proportion of our people has been treated as of indifferent concern except when it served a purpose in a campaign. They have apparently given it too little thought to perceive the immeasurable good for the nation that lies within it. Scarcely second in importance to the security of the citizen in his right to freely vote, and to have his vote honestly counted, is the necessity that servants of the Government shall be taught that their duty is first and foremost to the people; that they are given place and invested with trusts by the people to be used in promotion of the public good along the lines of prescribed duty, and not to be laid at the feet of party rulers, boss dictators and political czars as means to the accomplishment of partisan ends.

Upon the fiscal questions of the day, it is enough to say that the stormy debate through which the country has passed and the result of the election, indicate to the new administration with sufficient clearness the policy it will be expected to pursue. They do not demand, however, any radical proceeding, any rushing to extremes, nor any violent changes in our commercial system. But they demand such procedure as will, by wise tariff adjustment, place American labor, industry and production in an attitude to enable them to fairly compete for their own market, and such as will conserve their vigor and highest development.

## COUNTING VOTES.

It is charged that in certain election districts and precincts in this State the election boards excluded from their presence during the counting of the ballots, Tuesday night and yesterday, the committees appointed by political parties to watch the count; that they also excluded citizens who desired to observe the counting; that they secluded themselves in close rooms and there counted the ballots and made up the returns. There is imminent danger in permitting such procedure. The law proceeds upon the theory that voting shall be free, and the counting of the ballots open and in the presence of the public. But it is very often defeated by selecting such cramped places for polling booths that it is all but impossible for any others to get into the room after the official board is once quartered in it. This trick of jamming the polling booths into half-ways and small rear rooms of saloons, or insufficiently spacious rear rooms, is bad all through and the law should prohibit it. We repeat that the size of the polling booths ought to be prescribed by statute, and that it should be in a locality free from connection with any saloon or drinking bar. There are plenty of places to be secured in any town or city roomy enough and not attached to any drinking saloon. The law concerning inspection of the process of counting provides in many cases to be ineffective, let the coming Legislature see to it that political parties are so far recognized that they shall have the right, by proper representatives, to watch the counting of votes in all elections, and that there shall be no closed doors to any polling booth during the process of counting. Penalties should attach for the violation of such regulations, so certain and severe as to be beyond possibility of avoidance. We cannot go too far in guarding the ballot-box, or in protecting the citizen in the inviolability of his ballot. It is the one weapon alone with which Americans should do battle

against each other, and in its use nothing but fair play can be tolerated and our liberties be preserved.

## CONGRESS.

Assuming the present showings to be authentic, and not liable to any material modification, the next Congress will be Republican. This will give the administration of public affairs over wholly to the Republican party, and there will be no division of responsibility. As there is always danger in such a position, the outlook is for a demand of wisdom by the Republican party of the highest order, and for discretion that will permit of no blundering. Of one thing the country ought to feel assured, that the claims of North and South Dakota, Wyoming Montana and Washington Territory will now be considered, and that all, or such part of these as are entitled, will be admitted to Statehood. At least three of those named have population far in excess of that of Georgia or Alabama and one exceeds California, and though in all other respects they have proved themselves to be duly qualified, they have been kept out of the Union of sovereign States for purely political reasons. The carving of States out of Territories should not be involved with party politics. It should proceed upon considerations above and beyond party claims and advantages. The new Congress will have cast upon it the responsibility of admitting or refusing these Territories upon purely economic grounds and upon the justice of the claims presented.

We are confident that when the Fifty-first Congress is assembled, the Territories that are clearly qualified to become States, will not be kept knocking at the door, no matter what their political complexion.

**Washes for Fruit Trees.**

D. W. Coquillet of Los Angeles on washes for fruit trees says: While the spraying of trees for the destruction of scale insects has proved as satisfactory as could be wished, yet it has not done, and an effective wash has been found that had the effect of greatly lessening the number of pests upon the trees thus sprayed, and while there is every reason for believing that the gas treatment will in the main supersede spraying, yet there will always be cases where it will be desirable to use a wash, such as lime water upon plants or vines trained against a wall, or otherwise so situated that it would be impossible to cover them with a tent prior to fumigating them.

One of the best washes I have used for the destruction of scale insects consists of caustic soda, resin and water, in the following proportions: one pound of caustic soda, ten pounds water, to make forty gallons. The caustic soda is first dissolved by boiling in one and a half gallons of water, and when dissolved one-half the solution is taken out, and the resin added to that remaining in the kettle. If this solution is not taken, and the resin is added to the whole of the soda solution, the latter will not boil up.

After all of the resin is dissolved, add slowly the balance of the soda solution, and boil until the mixture will assimilate with water; this can be ascertained by occasionally dipping out a small quantity of the mixture and adding water to it, as when it is boiled, it will assimilate with water like milk, but if it has not been boiled sufficiently it will form a mass in the bottom of the vessel.

During the boiling process the solution should be frequently stirred, and if it shows signs of boiling over, a small quantity of water should be added, but not too much, or the solution will boil over and will be delayed.

While the mixture is boiling a foam will be formed upon the surface, usually equalling in height the depth of the mixture in the vessel, being composed of very small bubbles. On one occasion, when I was superintending the boiling of one of this mixture, the latter did not form such a foam, and to its appearance it seemed probable that this was due to the fact that the mixture did not contain a sufficient quantity of the caustic soda solution to properly solubilize the resin; accordingly I added more of the soda solution, and in a short time the mixture produced the usual foam, falling back with a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a hacking cough and general debility. If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. This is the most complicated of our diseases, but here, the symptoms are very diversified and various. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No one can conceive of the extreme debility and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sager's Catarrh Remedy, for case of catarrh, when they can cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only fifty cents.

**The Metal in Solomon's Temple.**

There was more metal in the Temple of Solomon than was ever collected in any other building we take to be an historical postulate. But it is not true, that the metal in the Temple was more foreign than domestic.

How was so much metal cast? With what tools did they manage to do it? Where did they get the materials to do it? Where did they get the power to do it?

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**THE CENTURY.**  
SOME FEATURES IN 1889--THE NO-  
MBER NUMBER BEGINS A VOLUME  
--A NEW ART ENTERPRISE--KEN-  
NAN'S SUCCESSFUL SERIES.

"The growth of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, although in one sense phenomenal, is but the natural result of quick appreciation of what the reading public demands and of the natural effort to gather together the very best that writers, artists and engravers can supply. It has always been the desire of the conductors of THE CENTURY that it should be THE One Indispensable Periodical.

Of this class; that whatever other publication might be desirable in a family circle, THE CENTURY could not be bettered for its value. It is the most popular and the most popular of all periodicals in the country. Its unprecedented circulation would seem to be the response of the public to the desire and intention of the conductors of the magazine; and this popularity again lays upon the magazine the burden of ever-increasing excellence. The thirty-seventh volume, nineteenth year, begins with the November number, now ready, and the following is a list of some of the more important features of the year which begin in this number.

**The Century Gallery of Italian Masters,**

Edited by FREDERIC COLE, who is recognized as a leading master of the engraver of the world, and who has already given you in THE CENTURY this series of the most valuable pictures of the Old World. This is the most important artistic work upon which the magazine has ever entered, and in it the fullest educational results may be derived from the pictures, and this popularity again lays upon the magazine the burden of ever-increasing excellence. The thirty-seventh volume, nineteenth year, begins with the November number, now ready, and the following is a list of some of the more important features of the year which begin in this number.

**Strange True Stories of Louisiana,**

Collected by GEORGE W. CABLE, author of "Old Creole Days," "The Grapes of Wrath," etc., the first one of which and a chapter entitled "How I Got Them" appears in November. Some of these stories are merely transcribed or translated by Mr. Cable from the original manuscripts; others are accurate narratives by him of actual occurrences.

**The Siberian Exile System.**

The remarkable series of papers which Mr. GEORGE KENNAN is now furnishing to THE CENTURY upon this important subject is attracting the attention of the civilized world, and the papers are being reprinted in hundreds of foreign journals in Europe and Asia, but are not all available in English. The series, which will be completed in December, says that, in these papers, "Mr. KENNAN has lifted the veil of mystery which has long been a condition of affairs of which the outside world had no conception or realization." The November CENTURY contains a strong paper in this series on "Political Exiles and Common Convicts at Tomsk," with interesting illustrations.

**Lincoln in the War.**

The authorized "Life of Lincoln," by his private Secretaries, Messrs. NICOLAY and HAY, now appearing in THE CENTURY, is holding the attention of the world, and the forthcoming chapters of the series will develop more by the relations of the President with McClellan, Grant and other leading Generals of the war, with the members of the Cabinet and other prominent men. Lincoln's plan for the gradual abolition of slavery will be fully explained.

**The Romance of Dollar.**

A serial novella by a writer new to readers of THE CENTURY, MRS. MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, begins in the November number, with a preface by FRANCIS PARKER, the historian. It is a story of devotion and heroism based upon events in the early history of Canada. The author, as MR. PARKER writes, "is a pioneer in what may be called a new departure in American fiction." Illustrated by HENRY SANDHAM.

**Books Illustrates.**

Illustrated papers by Mr. EDWARD L. WILSON, on Biblical subjects treated in the interest of the general public, and the author of "The Story of the Cross" and there will be articles on existing monuments connected with the Old and New Testament narrative, by various writers. A paper by the Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., on "Where Was the Place Called Calvary?" with striking illustrations, appears in this number, and there is also a timely essay on "The New Reformation," by the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D., etc.

**Pictures of the Far West.**

A series of full-page engravings from original drawings by MARY HALLOCK FOOTE may be expected in each number of THE CENTURY for the coming year. These designs are the artistic result of a long residence in the far West, and are characteristic of the landscape and customs of a large part of the country. The first picture, "Looking for Camp," is in November.

**The November Century**

CONTINUES, besides the serial features already mentioned, an article on the life of the Rev. L. D. MCKEEHAN, illustrated by JOSIAH PIVEN, and unpublished letters of Lord NELSON, with two portraits of the hero of Trafalgar; a short story, "Mistaken Premises," "Gravetot Witnessed and Revisited," by MURAT HALSTEAD, illustrated; Editorial Poems; Letters Poems (by JAMES WHITMORE RILEY, H. S. EDWARDS, JOAQUIN MILLER and others), etc., etc.

Other features to be begun later include CHARLES DE GAXE'S illustrated papers on Ireland—the ethnology, customs, landscape, etc.; a series of humorous and pathetic Irish-American stories by GEORGE H. JESSUP; articles by the distinguished artist, JOHN LA FARGE, on Japan, with engravings from original studies; supplemental War Papers, historical and general interest, among them, "The West Point of the Confederacy," "The Ballad of a Conqueror," "Jackie," "Lyrics of the West," "The Western Soldier," and "The Western Soldier"; more of DR. BUCKLEY's paper on Spiritualism and Chiaroscuro; further illustrated papers on English Cathedrals (with a chapter on Westminster Abbey); short stories by leading writers, novellas (to be announced later), essays, etc., etc.

**Terms. A Special Offer.**

The regular price of THE CENTURY is \$4.00 a year. In order that new readers who now begin with November, 1888, may get all of Mr. KENNAN's Siberian papers, we make a special offer of a year's subscription from November, 1888, and the twelve back numbers from November, 1887, for \$5.00; or a year's subscription from November, 1888, with these twelve back numbers, for \$7.50. Dealers everywhere take subscriptions and supply numbers, or they will be sent postpaid, from the office of the publishers, THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE CENTURY is a great living picture of the world's interests and movements, and is a library in itself and a liberal education to every reader—BOSTON TRAVELLER.

He who reads for THE CENTURY does himself, his friend or his family an inestimable service. THE METHODIST, BALTIMORE.

11/10/88 DAILY TIME TABLE.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.**  
PACIFIC SYSTEM.  
November 10, 1888.  
Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at  
SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE TRAINS RUN DAILY. ARRIVE

6:00 A. M. Calistoga and Napa. 11:40 A. M. San Francisco and Sacramento. 12:30 P. M. Ashland and Portland.

6:03 P. M. Denning, El Paso and East. 7:00 P. M. Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles and East.

6:15 P. M. Ogden and East. 8:05 P. M. Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles and West.

2:50 P. M. East Bay via Marysville. 9:50 A. M. Sacramento, San Francisco and West. 12:45 P. M. Redding via Willows.

4:00 P. M. Sacramento, San Francisco and San Francisco via Benicia. 8:30 P. M. San Francisco via Benicia.

2:45 A. M. Sacramento via Marysville. 11:20 A. M. San Francisco via Livermore. 4:37 A. M. San Francisco via Benicia. 7:00 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville.

1:15 A. M. San Jose. 2:45 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville. 6:00 P. M. Santa Barbara.

6:30 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville. 8:30 P. M. Stockton and Folsom.

9:00 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville. 1:15 P. M. Truckee and Reno. 8:02 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville.

6:00 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville. 8:35 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville.

3:15 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville. 7:00 P. M. Sacramento via Marysville.

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